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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,162	12/02/2003	Simon Robert Walmsley	PEA02US	6708

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AUSTRALIA

EXAMINER

UHLLENHAKKE, JASON S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2853

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/25/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/727,162

Applicant(s)

WALMSLEY ET AL.

Examiner

Jason Uhlenhake

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816)

Haflinger discloses:

- ***regarding claim 1***, a printer controller for supplying dot data to a printhead; at least a first printhead module having a plurality of rows of printing nozzles (Figure 2; Paragraphs 0013, 0029; Claim 10)
- the printer controller being configured to order and time the supply of the dot data to the first printhead module such that a relative skew between adjacent rows of printing nozzles, in a direction normal to direction of printing (Figure 1), is at least partially compensated for (Figures 3-7; Abstract; Paragraphs 0013, 0038) so that respective nozzles of respective ones of the plurality of rows are controlled to each print a dot at the same location on print media (the location can be considered the entire print media)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 5, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) in view of Askren (U.S. Pat. 6,350,004).

Haflinger discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- ***regarding claim 4***, wherein the printer controller is configured to compensate for the skew by introducing a relative delay into the dot data
- ***regarding claim 5***, wherein the printhead is configured to print the dots at a predetermined spacing across its width, and wherein the delay introduced by the printer controller equated to an integral multiple of the spacing
- ***regarding claim 12***, wherein the printhead is a page width printhead

Askren discloses:

- ***regarding claim 4***, wherein the printer controller is configured to compensate for the skew by introducing a relative delay into the dot data (Column 2, Lines 50 - 57), for the purpose of improving the quality of printing.
- ***regarding claim 5***, wherein the printhead is configured to print the dots at a predetermined spacing across its width, and wherein the delay introduced by the

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printer controller equated to an integral multiple of the spacing (Column 2, Lines 44 – 60), for the purpose of improving the quality of printing.

- **regarding claim 12**, wherein the printhead is a page width printhead (Column 1, Lines 25 – 28), for the purpose of increasing printing speed.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of the printer controller is configured to compensate for the skew by introducing a relative delay into the dot data; wherein the printhead is configured to print the dots at a predetermined spacing across its width, and wherein the delay introduced by the printer controller equated to an integral multiple of the spacing; wherein the printhead is a page width printhead as taught by Askren into the device of Haflinger, for the purpose of improving the quality of printing and increasing the printing speed.

Claims 2, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) in view of Dings et al (U.S. Pub. 2003/0218645)

Haflinger discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- **regarding claim 2**, the printer controller is configured to at least partially compensate for the relative skew between adjacent rows.
- **regarding claim 16**, configured to compensate at least partially for a plurality of potential relative skews.

Dings et al discloses the following:

- **regarding claims 2, 16**, a printer controller that is configured to compensate at least partially for plurality of relative skews (Paragraph 0013), for the purpose of accurately delivering liquid and improving the quality of printing.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching to configure the print controller to compensate at least partially for a plurality of relative skews as taught by Dings et al into the device of Haflinger, for the purpose of accurately delivering liquid and improving the quality of printing.

Claims 3, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) in view of Hackleman et al (U.S. Pat. 5,719,602).

Haflinger discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- **regarding claim 3**, wherein the relative skew between each of the plurality of the sets of the adjacent rows is the same
- **regarding claim 7**, wherein at least one printhead module includes adjacent rows, configured to print the same ink and the dot data is shifted serially through the first of the rows then through the second of the rows

Hackleman et al discloses:

- **regarding claim 3**, wherein the relative skew between each of the plurality of the sets of the adjacent rows is the same (Column 4, lines 17 – 31). The purpose would have been to provide a system for compensating for skew of a printhead nozzle and improving the quality of printing.

- **regarding claim 7**, wherein at least one printhead module includes adjacent rows, configured to print the same ink and the dot data is shifted serially through the first of the rows then through the second of the rows (Column 5, lines 59-67). The purpose would have been to provide a system for compensating for skew of a printhead nozzle and improving the quality of printing.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of regarding claim 3, the relative skew between each of the plurality of the sets of the adjacent rows is the same; regarding claim 7, at least one printhead module includes adjacent rows, configured to print the same ink and the dot data is shifted serially through the first of the rows then through the second of the rows; regarding claim 12, wherein the printhead is a page width printhead as taught by Hackleman et al into the device of Haflinger, for the purpose of providing a system for compensating for a skew of a printhead nozzle and improving the quality of printing.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) as modified by Hackleman et al (U.S. Pat. 5,719,602) and further in view of Kamoshida et al (U.S. Pub. 2002/0075339).

Haflinger as modified by Hackleman et al discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

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- **regarding claim 8**, data is shifted serially through the first rows in a first direction then looped back through the second of the rows in a second direction opposite the first.

Kamoshida et al discloses the following:

- **regarding claim 8**, data is shifted serially (Paragraphs 0026, 0086) in a first direction then looped back through in a second direction opposite of the first (Paragraphs 0005, 0011). The feeding of the paper in the opposite direction for data to be scanned as taught by Kamoshida et al is the same concept as looping back through a second pair of nozzle rows in a opposite direction until all data has been supplied.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of the serially shifted data in a first direction and looped back through a second direction opposite of the first as taught by Kamoshida et al into the device of Haflinger as modified by Hackleman et al, for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the printing mechanism and thus improving the quality of printing.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) as modified by Hackleman et al (U.S. Pat. 5,719,602) and further in view of Walmsley (U.S. Pat 6,805,419).

Haflinger as modified by Hackleman et al discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

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- **regarding claim 9**, wherein the first and second rows are configured to print odd and even dots respectively to supply the one or more first rows with odd dot data and the one or more second rows with even dot data.

Walmsley discloses the following:

- **regarding claim 9**, rows configured to print odd and even dots respectively to supply the one or more first rows with odd dot data and the one or more second rows with even dot data (Column 14, lines 52-61).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of the rows configured to print odd and even dots respectively as taught by Walmsley into the device of Haflinger as modified by Hackleman et al, for the purpose of improving the quality of printing

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) modified by Hackleman et al (U.S. Pat. 5,719,602) and further in view of Dings et al (U.S. Pub. 2003/0218645)

Haflinger as modified by Hackleman et al discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- **regarding claim 10**, relative skew between the first and second rows of each pair of rows in a direction normal to printing at least be partially compensated for

Dings et al discloses the following:

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- **regarding claim 10**, relative skew between the first and second rows of each pair of rows in a direction normal to printing at least be partially compensated for (Paragraph 0013).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of relative skew between the first and second rows of each pair of rows in a direction normal to printing at least be partially compensated for as taught by Dings et al into the device of Haflinger as modified by Hackleman et al, for the purpose of accurately delivering liquid and improving the quality of printing.

Claims 11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) in view of Silverbrook (U.S. Pub. 2003/0103106).

Haflinger discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- **regarding claim 11**, printhead module configured to print a plurality of independent inks, each row is configured to print in one of the inks, and configured to supply each of the inks to at least one row

- **regarding claim 13**, comprising a plurality of printhead modules.

Silverbrook discloses the following:

- **regarding claim 11**, a printhead module configured to print a plurality of independent inks, each row is configured to print in one of the inks, and configured to

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supply each of the inks to at least one row. (Paragraphs 0031 – 0039), for the purpose of improving printing speed and the quality of printing.

- **regarding claim 13**, a plurality of printhead modules (Paragraph 0406), for the purpose of improving printing speed and the quality of printing

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of printing a plurality of independent inks, each row configured to print in one of the inks, and a plurality of printhead modules as taught by Silverbrook into the device of Haflinger, for the purpose of improving printing speed and the quality of printing.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) modified by Silverbrook (U.S. Pub. 2003/0103106) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Usui et al (U.S. Pat. 6,874,863).

Haflinger discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- **regarding claim 14**, printhead modules are of mutually unequal length, configured to order and time the supply of the dot data to compensate for the unequal length.

Usui et al discloses the following:

- **regarding claim 14**, printhead modules are of mutually unequal length, configured to order and time the supply of the dot data to compensate for the unequal length (Figure 6A U1, U2, U3, Column 9 lines 7-17).

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At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of mutually unequal length of printhead modules and configured to order and time the supply of dot data to compensate for the unequal length as taught by Usui et al into the device of Haflinger as modified by Silverbrook, for the purpose of using the printhead module to supply data onto various sizes of paper.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) modified by Silverbrook (U.S. Pub. 2003/0103106) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Dings et al (U.S. Pub. 2003/0218645)

Haflinger discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- ***regarding claim 15***, at least partially compensate for any relative skew between adjacent rows of the nozzles

Dings et al discloses the following:

- ***regarding claim 15***, a printer controller that is configured to compensate at least partially for plurality of relative skews (Paragraph 0013), for the purpose of accurately delivering liquid and improving the quality of printing.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching to configure the print controller to compensate at least partially for a plurality of relative skews as taught by Dings et al into the device of Haflinger, for the purpose of accurately delivering liquid and improving the quality of printing.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) in view of King et al (U.S. Pat. 6,604,808).

Haflinger discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- ***regarding claim 17***, configured to compensate at least partly for a fixed amount of the skew.

King et al discloses the following:

- ***regarding claim 17***, to compensate at least partly for a fixed amount of the skew (Column 5, lines 11-19).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of compensating for a fixed amount of the skew as taught by King et al into the device of Haflinger, for the purpose of correcting known skew errors improving the quality of the printing.

Claims 6 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haflinger (U.S. Pub. 2002/0180816) as modified by Askren (U.S. Pat. 6,350,004) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Morita et al (U.S. Pat. 5,774,145).

Haflinger as modified by Askren discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:

- ***regarding claim 6***, wherein nozzles of at least one of the rows of one printhead modules are positioned outside the printable region due to skew between adjacent rows of the nozzles, and nozzles outside the printable region do not print

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- **regarding claim 18**, wherein nozzles of the printhead are disposed in a printable region of the printhead; and at least one logical nozzle located outside the printable zone that can accept data but is not capable of printing.

Morita et al discloses the following:

- **regarding claims 6**, wherein nozzles of at least one of the rows of one printhead modules are positioned outside the printable region due to skew between adjacent rows of the nozzles (Column 3 lines 50-63). For the purpose of ensuring that no color mixture occurs and the operation is stable.

- **regarding claim 18**, wherein nozzles of the printhead are disposed in a printable region of the printhead, and at least one logical nozzle that is located outside of the printable zone and can accept data but is not capable of printing (Column 2 Lines 25-67, Column 3). The introduction of a relative delay into the dot data supplied, such that dot data is supplied to the correct nozzles is seen as a purpose and not a function of the device. For the purpose of ensuring that no color mixture occurs and the operation is stable.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of one printhead module positioned outside the printable region due to skew between adjacent rows of the nozzles, the logical nozzle outside of the print area that can accept data but is not capable of printing as taught by Morita et al into the device of Haflinger as modified by Askren, for the purpose of ensuring that no color mixture occurs and the operation is stable.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/28/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claim 1, applicant argues that "so that respective nozzles of respective ones of the plurality of rows are controlled to each print a dot at the same location on print media" as amended is not disclosed by Haflinger. However, "the same location" is interpreted as the entire print media, so respective nozzles of respective ones of the plurality of rows are controlled to each print a dot at the same location on print media.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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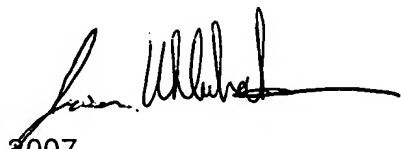
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason Uhlenhake whose telephone number is (571) 272-5916. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JSU

January 17, 2007



STEPHEN MEIER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER